AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 5, third full paragraph:

(4) An ink supplying apparatus for supplying emulsion ink to a lithographic printing plate via a form roller, comprising the form roller from which emulsion ink is supplied, an emulsion disruptor for disrupting emulsion in the emulsion ink on the form roller, and an emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller by which a degree of disruption of the emulsion by the emulsion disruptor is changed before and after a start of printing.

Paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7:

An ink supplying apparatus (inker) indicated by 10 in FIG. 1 consists basically of an ink fountain 12, a form roller 16, an emulsion disruptor 28 and an emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30. The ink supplying apparatus 10 is installed in a printing press 20 which performs lithographic printing with emulsion ink. As shown in FIG. 1, the printing press 20 consists basically of the ink supplying apparatus 10, a plate cylinder 22, a blanket cylinder 24, and an impression cylinder 26.

Page 9, second full paragraph:

As already mentioned, the ink supplying apparatus 10 of the present invention consists basically of the ink fountain 12, form roller 16, emulsion disruptor 28 and an emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30.

Page 11, first full paragraph:

The emulsion disruptor 28 disrupts the emulsion in the emulsion ink adhering to the form roller 16 such that a part of the aqueous component is separated out. The present invention is characterized in that the degree of disruption of the emulsion in the emulsion ink, or the amount of the aqueous component separated from the emulsion ink, by the emulsion disruptor 28 can be changed before and after the start of printing by the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30.

Page 11, second full paragraph:

The structures of the emulsion disruptor 28 and the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30 are not limited in any particular way. In FIG. 1, the emulsion disruptor 28 is physically independent of the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30. But, the two may be designed as an integral unit.

Page 12, second full paragraph:

As described in JP 53-36308 A, etc., the shear stress applier may be combined with a cooler for cooling the ink. Only the cooling means may be employed as the emulsion disruptor.

Paragraph bridging pages 12 and 13:

Stated specifically, the degree of disrupting the emulsion by the emulsion disruptor 28 is controlled by the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30. In this case, upon receiving a signal such as a print start signal (feed start signal), the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30 alters the operating state of the emulsion disruptor 28 so as to change the degree of the emulsion's disruption.

Page 13, first full paragraph:

Suppose, for example, that the emulsion disruptor 28 is a roller that rotates in contact with the form roller 16. In this case, the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30 alters the rotating speed (and also direction) of the roller, the contact pressure (or nip pressure) between the roller and the form roller 16, etc. may be altered to change the degree of the emulsion's disruption before and after the start of printing. Note that the rotating speed of the roller and the nip pressure between the two rollers may each be adjusted to a single preset value; alternatively, they may be varied stepwise to predetermined settings or varied continuously.

Page 14, first full paragraph:

If a signal is to be sent to the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30 in order to control the emulsion disruptor 28, the operator may recognize the start of feeding visually or otherwise and send the signal to the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30; alternatively, the sending of the signal to the emulsion ~~emulsion's~~ disruption controller 30 may be electronically associated with the operation of the feeder (not shown) in the printing press 20.

Page 21, second full paragraph:

A variety of ink agitators ~~agitator~~ may be employed. Two specific examples are an agitating roller rotating on a shaft parallel to the form roller 16 and a baffle plate, each being provided within a region of the ink fountain 12 where the ink roll will form. The agitating roller is preferably provided at a distance of 0 - 5 mm from the form roller 16. The baffle plate may take a variety of shapes including a plate, a prism and a cylinder. In order to improve the efficiency of agitation, the baffle plate may comprise a plurality of stages depending on the direction in which the form roller 16 rotates. If desired, the baffle plate may be divided into segments along the rotating axis of the form roller 16 that are in different positions in the direction of its rotation.

Page 22, first full paragraph:

While a ~~the~~ lithographic printing method, an ~~the~~ ink supplying apparatus and a ~~the~~ printing press ~~of the present invention~~ have been described above with reference to the preferred embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings, the present invention is in no way limited to those embodiments and various modifications and improvements are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. For example, the parts structures may be replaced by any structures that can exhibit equivalent functions.

Please amend the present Abstract of the Disclosure as follows:

A ~~Disclosed is a~~ lithographic printing method of ~~performing lithographic printing by~~ supplying emulsion ink to a lithographic printing plate via a form roller, ~~comprising the steps of: supplying the emulsion ink to the form roller;~~ and disrupting emulsion on the form roller.[[,]] The ~~with a~~ degree of the emulsion's disruption ~~being changed~~ before printing has started is different from the degree of disruption ~~and~~ after printing has started~~a start of printing~~. The ~~By the lithographic printing method of the present invention, the~~ duration of an idling mode can be shortened with the added advantage of reducing the development of waste paper right after the start of printing.